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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Workman to his Wife.

Come, Mary, throw your work aside,
And let your troubles be;
Leave care and toil and smoke awhile,
And spend an hour with me!
We'll seek the cowslip on the bank,
The primrose in the lane;
And happy signs and sounds afar,
Shall make us young again.

It's long, my love, since you and I
Have heard the blackbird sing,
Or caught by running brooks or woods
The glory of the spring;
It's long since you and I have trod
The paths where hawthorns blow,
Then, Mary, fling your work aside,
And let your troubles go.

The trees shall bend to welcome us,
The flowers shall clasp our feet,
The very bees shall hum our praise
In murmurs soft and sweet;
The winds shall swell with ready voice
The chorus high and loud,
And we'll forget the world my life,
And all its busy crowd.

A thousand things await, love—
Blue skies and balmy air,
Green fields whose very sight shall make
The heart forget its care;
Then never sigh, be glad to-day,
Throw sorrow to the wind,
Nor pause till we have left our ills
A summer's hour behind.

The Fisherman's Treasure.

In a small hamlet of the Teora di Lavoro, on the Gracio Gulf, within the kingdom of Naples, lived an old fisherman named Antonio Morino. He was called a fisherman, because, in his younger days, he had pursued that occupation for a livelihood; and because, at the present time, he owned boats, and frequently joined the toilers upon the Gulf in their piscatorial cruisings. At the age of five and twenty he had left his native land for a voyage to India, having promise of much better pay than he could possibly make at fishing.—The ship in which he sailed from Naples never returned, and Antonio Morino was given up for lost, and almost forgotton.—At the expiration of fifteen years, however, he made his appearance in the hamlet, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends. He told how his ship was cast away in the Indian Ocean, and all hands lost save himself.

At the age of forty Antonio settled down in his own home, and took a wife; and in time a son was born him, whom he called Leonardo. He bought boats, and spent a portion of his time in fishing; but he evidently did this only for pastime; for he never sold any of his fish, but gave to his poorer neighbors what he did not consume in his own family. He made no show of money, and yet he always had it when it was needed. His companions were curious, and sought to fathom his secret, but without avail. Morino seemed to have but one grand aim of life; and that was, to rear his son to a station of honor and independence.

Now the story of Antonio Morino's absence from Italy was this: His ship had been cast away upon the coast of Ceylon, and such of the crew as had not been drowned, with the exception of himself, had been killed by the natives. Antonio had saved his fishing apparatus, the peculiarities of which interested the savages; and they spared him in order that he might show them how to use it. From material obtained from the wreck he made lines, hooks and nets, and in time came to be a favorite in the village, and was allowed much liberty. One day, while out in his boat alone, engaged in fishing for the chief, he found a deep, rock-bound inlet which he had never before seen, and where he was sure the natives were not in the habit of stopping. In this bay he fished up several large oysters, the shells of which he recognized to be such as furnished mother-of-pearl. He opened them, and found pearls! He kept the secret to himself, and when he had opportunity he went out and fished for these valuable oysters; and in three years time he had accumulated a large store, many of which were of extraordinary size and beauty. By and by Antonio made his escape, by venturing to run his boat far out to sea, and safely reached the port of Negombo, where he found a Dutch ship bound for Calcutta, in which he took passage, paying the price therefore in a small pearl. Arrived at Calcutta, he soon found a ship bound for the Mediterranean; but before he sailed he was waited upon by a Bengalese merchant, who asked him if he had any pearls to sell. The Dutch captain, it seems, had suspected the fact, and had told the merchant.—The Bengalese proved himself an honorable and responsible man, and our adventurer offered the bulk of his pearls, and received therefor a sum of gold equal to about two hundred thousand crowns. The possession of this sum would have made him crazy, if his conversation with the Dutchman had not given him to understand something near the value of the property he held.

And with this wealth Antonio Morino had made his way back to his home.—From Leghorn, where he landed, he had brought his gold down the coast in his own boat, and had concealed it in his cellar, having dug a hole in which to place it. And this gold the adventurer was keeping for his son. He had no idea of investments, or interest; his only concern being to keep a knowledge of his possession from those who would surely rob him if they knew the secret.

At the age of twelve years Leonardo, grown to be a bright and handsome boy, was sent to Capua, to school; and while he was there his mother died. At the age of eighteen he went to Lyons, and thence to Paris, where he made himself acquainted with mercantilo matters. On the very day that he was one-and-twenty he came home, bringing with him a beautiful girl whom he wished to make his wife. She was a native of Marseilles—an orphan—and named Cora. Old Antonio loved her at once, and nuptial ceremonies were not long delayed.

On the day following the wedding the old man conducted Leonardo and Cora down into the cellar, and showed them, in a pit, twelve stout earthen jars full of gold. And then he told them the story of his adventures in the Indian Ocean.

'My son,' he concluded, 'this great wealth I have saved for you; but we must not expose it here. On the morrow we will move it away, and set sail for France.—You and Cora shall make a home in Marseilles, and I will be happy with you.'

Cora asked if there were robbers in the neighborhood.

'Ah,' said Antonio, shaking his head, 'you don't know our country. The nobles would be robbers. Look at Gregorio Barbieri, the Count of Mondragone, who gained a title and a castle just because he discovered the famous medicinal waters; he would not hesitate to rob a church if he had an opportunity.'

There seemed to be a direful magic spell in the calling of that name; for within half an hour after they had ascended from the cellar the Count of Mondragone, accompanied by six serving-men as evil-looking and as ugly as himself, made his appearance at the cot. He did not stop to ask questions there, but having seized Antonio and his son, and bound them hand and foot, he bore them away to his castle of Mondragone, where they were introduced at once into a torture-chamber—a dark, dismal, underground crypt—and where the count made known his business.

He had long suspected that Antonio Morino possessed much wealth, and had closely watched all his movements. He had sent a spy to be present at the wedding of the son with Cora, and had learned that the old man bestowed on the bride a necklace of Oriental pearls. And now he demanded to know the truth. But Antonio would not tell him, nor would the son. Then the Count called in his assistants, and the old fisherman was stripped, and cast upon a rack, and his wrists and ankles lashed to the rollers, poor Leonardo standing, all the while, so fettered that he could afford his father no relief.

'Now, Antonio Morino,' pronounced the Count, 'tell me, where is your gold? I ask not whether you have much, or little; but I simply demand to know, where is it? I will set your body upon the torment, and I will rack your limbs from their sockets, if you do not tell me. And if you die in your silence, I will put your son in your place; and he too, shall undergo the terrible ordeal. Now speak. Where is your gold hidden?'

What could the old man do? He knew that the wicked count would keep his word. Had there been hope that his silence could have preserved the gold to his son, he would have died ere he would have spoken.

'Hold!' cried Leonardo, as he saw the strong men about to turn the racking beams. 'I will tell.'

'No, no, my son!'

'How! Dost think I would have gold that had cost me my father's life? No—not a morsel of pain shall rack thy dear old limbs, if I can prevent it!—look ye Sir Count—'

The old fisherman interposed, and asked Barbieri how much gold would satisfy him. The base and covetous man knew that father and son were in his power, and he would have all, or none. At length, when he saw that there could be no possible hope, old Morino spoke:

'The gold is in my cellar. In the corner next to the old fountain is a flagging stone of a darker hue than its mates, and at the angle nearest the wall is an opening large enough for the insertion of a hand. Raise that stone, and you will find twelve earthen jars, with leaden covers, filled with gold.

It is all I possess of wealth in this world. If you will leave for my poor boy two jars—only two!'

But the Count would not stop to listen to prayers. It was now very near nightfall; and as soon as he could get his horses ready, he set forth, bearing father and son back, as he had brought them, bound hand and foot; and he said to them, if he found the gold, they should be free; but if he found it not, they should suffer.

It was dark when they reached the cot, and the women were not there, but Barbieri thought not of them. With lighted torches he went to the cellar, where he found the stone, as Antonio had said; and underneath it he found the twelve jars; and having removed one of the leaden covers he beheld the glittering gold. He handled the pieces, that his eyes might not be deceived; and he lifted more of the coins. With the assistance of his men he bore the heavy jars to the yard; and when he was ready to start away he turned to give Antonio and his son a parting word, to the effect that, if they made any serious stir about the matter, they should both die.

Antonio Morino and his son were left alone. The old man sank down into his chair overwhelmed with grief, while Leonardo sought to comfort him.

'No, no, my boy—you cannot bring joy to my heart again! O! how many years have I preserved this treasure for thee!—For myself I care not; but for my dear son—'

At this juncture Cora and her maid entered the cot.

'O, dear Leonardo, have those terrible men gone?'

'Yes, yes, my sweet wife.'

'And the vessel our father had provided—is it ready for sea?'

'Yes, my precious love.'

'The wicked Count took you away that he might gain from you the secret of your hidden wealth!'

'Yes. He would have put my father to dreadful torture, and I told him where the gold was concealed. And he has borne it all away!'

'Not all,' returned Cora, with a brightening look. 'When I knew that the Count of Mondragone had carried you away I could well guess his intent; and I furthermore knew that my dear husband would not see his father suffer for the sake of preserving the secret. That the wretch would return in quest of the treasure I felt very sure; and I naturally judged that he would bring you back with him. But I did not mean that he should rob you if I could help it. So I called Lisette, and we went to the cellar; and emptied all the gold from the jars into leathern sacks which we found in the upper chamber. Then we refilled the jars with balls and bolts of lead, which we cut from the old fishing nets in the shed. We filled them almost full, but were careful to place on the top a layer of gold coin so that, if the robber should open them, as I knew he would, he should not readily discover the cheat.

'Cheer up, dear father, and prepare for flight. The wicked Count has only gone off with a lot of worthless lead, while almost the whole of your gold is at this moment in the boat which you left secured at the landing-steps back of the cot. You know the tops of the jars were very small, and it required but little gold to cover the exposed surface.'

The old man caught the heroic little woman in his arms, and blessed her, and then hastened with his preparations for departure. Every minute was precious; for Barbieri might come back very soon. But they had not much to do. Their vessel, a small felluca, was lying close in by the shore, and before midnight they had bid farewell to the Terra di Lavoro forever; and when, two hours later, the Count of Mondragone came to the cot, filled with wrath and swearing vengeance and death, they were far away upon the bosom of the gulf, catching the fair, brisk breeze that tipped the wave crests toward the Tuscan Sea—far away towards the new home, where peace and comfort and joy were to be theirs, and where Antonio Morino was to be amply blessed in the evening of his life by the love and devoted care of those for whom he had so long and so self-sacrificingly held his strangely-gotten wealth.

Hot Summers

This is not the hottest summer known. In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams of Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Rela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed dry shod over the river Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541, all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drought, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616, there was in Italy, France and the Netherlands an overpowering heat, in 1646 there were 58 consecutive days of extreme heat, as was the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October! The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theaters (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 36 Reaumer, equal to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer of 1746 was hot and dry, growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818 the theaters had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reaumer, or 112 Farenheit. During the three days of the revolution in July 1830, the thermometer stood 36 degrees Centigrade—about 97 Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the Uprising of the 5th, and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

The French Cats.

HOW THE ZOUAVES DO THEIR FIGHTING—THEY CARRY CATS ON THEIR KNAPSACKS—THE CATS CHARGE THE ENEMY, AND ACT AS GUIDES.

[From the Sunday World.]

France possesses several special or extra corps entirely distinct from the regular army, the National Guard, or the marines. One of them, and perhaps the most particular and eccentric, are the Zouaves. There are two kinds of Zouaves, the African or original Zouaves who, in times of peace are always stationed in Africa, and whose strength there is about 12,000 men, and the Zouaves imites, or imitation Zouaves, who are armed, equipped, and drilled like the original corps, but do not possess the same perfection in manoeuvring, &c. These latter are only stationed a part of the time in Africa; the greater part they are stationed in various parts of France. In their armament they differ materially from the regular infantry particularly in their bayonets, which have the shape of scythes, and their side arm, which is the Algerian yatagan—that is, the particular short-sword of the Kabyles; also, in so far that they prefer to use their own private revolvers.

One of their eccentricities is their love for cats, and they prefer as pets the large gray and black cats of Algiers. The training of these cats is admirable. They know not only all the soldiers, but also their four-footed comrads belonging to the same battallion, and easily pick out their own masters under all circumstances. They are very obedient to them, and not only on the march, but also in battle, take up their position on their knapsacks—from which position they participate in the fight according to their own peculiar style, by jumping into the faces of the enemy, and scratching and biting in a furious manner. During the Crimean war, the wounds in the faces of the Russian soldiers from those cats were so serious and numerous that they had to establish at Odessa a separate ward in the hospital for the better healing of them.

In climbing up and attacking a rocky height, the Zouaves command their cats to the front to lead the way, and carefully watching the way the cats take, they follow them closely, and take advantage of every foothold pointed out by their trusty and agile comrades.

The Suicide of a Queen.

SARAH, WIFE OF KING OSCEOLA, OF THE DELAWARE INDIANS.

Sarah Cooper the wife of the king of the remnant of the famous and once powerful tribe of the Delaware Indians, hanged herself yesterday morning with an old shawl to the rafters of the house in which she was living at Williamsbridge, Westchester county. She was the daughtee of Mr. Joseph Meritt, of Miles Square, near the White Plains, and was married about a year ago to Osceola Cooper, the youthful king all of that is left of that once great tribe.

The Queen was ordered on Saturday by her lord to wash a linen duster belonging to a young man in the same house, at which she becme highly indignant and flew into a violent passion. She vowed that she was a lady, born and bred, and would not condescend to be anybody's washerwoman, even if Osceola himself did command it. She then quitted the house and wandered into woods, whither no one knows. At nightfall, she made her appearance in the dining-room, but spoke to no one, as she was evidently very much incensed at the insult which she thought her husband had offered to her.

Endeavoring to reconcile her, Osceola approached her and desired her to eat her supper, whereupon her fiery temper again took possession of her.

It was the King's turn now to become angry, and he told his Queen in very plain terms that she was putting on airs that did not become her. At this she ran out of the room, and nothing was thought of her until next morning.

As she did not make her appearance at the breakfast table, Osceola began to feel anxious. He repaired to her room, and finding it empty, a general search was made of the premises; still Queen Sarah was nowhere to be found. At last Mrs. Dr. Powell, the medicine woman of the tribe bethought her of the attice, and there they found the Queen suspended from a rafter by a shawl. Immediately under her was a little box, which she must have stood on while adjusting the noose, and which she had kicked from under her. The features were remarkably calm and natural.

The neck was dislocated, and it was evident that the dead Queen could not have suffered strangulation.

The radicals of Johnston county recently nominated one Tyler Smith for Sheriff, and he opened a speech thus: "Friends and fellow-citizens: I rise to announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Johnson county and for the State of North Carolina—yes, for the whole United States.

There has been since July 1, no less thirty seven cases known where persons were killed, or persons or property injured by lightning in this State. There is no knowing how many more cases have occurred which have not reached the public through the newspapers.

Raleigh has a garrison of colored troops enrolled at Newbern by order of the Governor. They are stationed at the Baptist Grove.

The Gathering of Sumac.

As attention has been turned to the gathering of sumac in this section, we give the following important directions concerning its preparation for market:

The sumac should not be taken before the leaf is thoroughly matured say the middle of July. It can be gathered as long as the leaves will stick to the stem or until killed by the frost. Its turning red does not hurt it. The little black sumac is as good as any. The red berries must be thrown out.

It may be wilted in the sun, but must be cured under cover, and not allowed to be burnt by the sun or to get wet, or to be in such large quantities as to heat in curing—any of which destroys its color and strength and renders it valueless. It should not be thrown upon a tight floor to cure, but raised up, so as to let the air get under it. All sumac should be gathered at least a month before it is sufficiently cured to be brought in for sale, and in bad weather even a longer time may be required to properly dry it, for not only the leaf, but the stem must be thoroughly dry. All the sap must be dried out, so that the stem will snap short off like a clay pipe stem, or it cannot be received for it will heat and spoil. This must be strictly observed.

However long sumac may have been taken, or however dry it may be, it will draw the dampness from the atmosphere in a damp time, and must not be packed until it is perfectly dried out again. We cannot receive sumac when it is damp, any more than when green; it must be dry.

Sumac should be the same bright color when taken from the bush, and must not look dark or smell musty. It is just as important to have your sumac in good order when brought to market as anything else. If sand or dirt of any kind, or any other kind of leaves, are found among it, it will not be bought at any price at all.

The leaf is what is wanted but to facilitate the gathering of it you can strip off the blades—that is, take the little twigs upon which the leaves grow, all of which will be bought when properly cured, according to the above directions, and a high price will be paid for it in this condition. Sumac stripped off or bladed as above is preferred, but merchants will buy thrashed sumac and pay for it according as it is cleaned, provided it has the greatest part of the stem taken out and is not made so fine as to entirely destroy the formation of the leaf and thus prevent the detection of adulteration. Don't cut it up.

The stripping of the leaves is apt to kill the sumac, and when the skin dies the roots connected with it die also, but if you will cut the old stock down, the roots will sprout out again better than ever.—*The Farmer's Gazette.*

The Enchanted Mountain in Georgia

In one of the northwestern counties of Georgia, and less than a hundred miles from Chattanooga, is a natural curiosity, called from the Indian tradition, the Enchanted Mountain.

The mountain is not large, and there is nothing remarkable about it until you get on top, when tracks or impressions in the solid rock, which appear to be human tracks are seen.

How these apparent human tracks came to to be impressed on the rock of this mountain is one of the mysteries of this mysterious land of ours. There are a great many traditions among the Indians in regard to this mountain, but none of them are satisfactory, and it probably never will be known who it was that left their tracks upon the summit of the enchanted mountain. One of the Indian traditions is curious, for it shows that they have a vague idea of Noah's flood before the advent of the white man. The story had been handed down among the aborigines that it was the landing place of the great canoe after the deluge, and the tracks were made by the people in the canoe as they stepped out upon the rock which had been made soft by the long inundation.

One of the tracks, and the largest one, is seventeen and a half inches in length, and seven and three fourth inches wide. Unlike the others it has six toes. These must have been Noah's tracks, and if there was anything in the mosaic account of the flood concerning Noah's feet, we might have a conformation of the Indian tradition. The size of the track would indicate that he wore number eighteens.

There are 136 impressions of the feet and hands visible on the face of the rock. The smallest foot track is four inches in length and of perfect shape. Another Indian tradition is that a great battle was once fought there, and the large track with six toes is that of the victorious commander. This is essentially Indian, as their ideas of menial greatness were circumscribed by physical size. To be a great warrior with them was to be of immense size and strength. They did not recognise the size and quality of the brain as having anything to do with it.

But who made these tracks upon the Enchanted Mountain? It was human feet, but whose feet, and in what age of the world? If they were chiseled out by human hands, whose hands and when? Alas, that the learning of the world amounts to so little, for no man can tell.

The following named persons were discharged in Bankruptcy on the 5th ult., before Judge Brooks, viz: Asariah Home and T. J. Martin, of Yadkin county; John Taylor, J. R. Parker, Alpha Caton, Samuel Bailey and A. M. Boor, of Davie county.

Statesville is going to soothe its soul with a brand-new Brass Band. Success to it.

The Cattle Trade.

Though this branch of trade is generally overlooked, its magnitude and importance can scarcely be overrated. In 1869 the railroad freights on horned cattle were fully $20,000,000. The city of Chicago alone received by her various railroad routes 402,102 head, worth, in market value, some $65,000,000. Of these receipts 294,717 were re-shipped for the various eastern markets. During the same year the receipts at St. Louis were 134,675 head. A large proportion of these supplies are drawn from the Indian Territory and Texas, where they roam in immense herds, and are generally owned by men making stock-raising a speciality, whilst not owning a single acre of real estate.—The business done by some of these professional stock dealers is immense, and steadily increasing with the demand and improved methods of shipment. One man sent 40,000 head to Eastern markets from Chicago in 1868, and his business last year was at least twenty per cent. greater.—Cattle are often sold several times while en route. Scarcely any other branch of trade has grown more rapidly during the last few years than that in live stock.

The New York Mail gives lovers of house-cleaning the following directions for cleaning paint: "Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which wash well with clean water, rubbing it dry with soft flannels. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor."

ONIONS.—Although the onion has long been a favorite garden vegetable, commended for its medicinal properties and valued on account of its many uses in the culinary department, it is not generally known that it is one of the very best remedies for coughs and colds which can possibly be used by the afflicted. A raw onion, or one roasted in the ashes, eaten before retiring to bed, will allay the tickling sensations accompany colds and bronchical affections and secure the patient a sound and refreshing sleep. Persons often pay large sums of money for nostrums and preparations which are represented as cure-alls by their proprietors, who could obtain a speedier and more certain relief in the use of a few onions which almost every family has in the house. Try it and learn for yourselves.

GRAFTING WAX.—Four parts of rosin, three parts of beeswax and three parts of lard, melted together, make a good wax. It takes much less wax and is much handier to work with, and will make a better job to coat rags with wax. This can be done by tearing the rags into strips, from one and one-half to two inches wide, and dropping them into the mixture while cooking. It should be permitted to get cool enough before the rags are taken out, so that sufficient wax will stick to them to glaze nicely.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

It is known to be a common practice among millers, to mend their broken or worn-out stones by pouring molten lead into the crevices. From this cause the flour afterward ground is always more or less impregnated with minute particles of lead, which is one of the worst poisons.—A competent authority states that an artificial stone, which would subserve the purpose much better without any objection, may be made of silicate of soda and chloride of calcium.

The following gem from the writings of Dickens has of late been going the rounds of the press. It was beautiful before; the world's bereavement of Thursday June 16th makes it sadly appropriate now:

"There is nothing—no, nothing—beautiful and good that dies and is forgotton. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and played its part, though its body be burned to ashes or buried in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those who love it here. Dead! Oh if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear! for how much charity, mercy and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

The valley of Egypt comprising an area of about one-fifth of that of South Carolina, was covered in the days of Diodorus Siculus, with fifteen thousand cities and towns, containing a population of perhaps seven millions. The stupendous ruins which remain bear witness to the colossal wealth and grandeur of that land of wonders at a very early period and for many centuries. The Egyptions had little if any commerce with other nations in early times, and all the amazing wealth and grandeure were due to agriculture alone.—*Rural Carolinian.*

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING!
Feb. 20, 1868 28—

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

The entire political element of the country is waiting with breathless interest for the tale which North Carolina has to tell of yesterday's doings.

The U. S. Treasurer has decided that under the instructions from the Post Office Department requiring postmasters to receive currency which is merely defaced and torn, if not mutilated, and *clearly genuine*, in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, a postmaster would be justified in refusing any note of the genuineness of which he should have any doubt.

The Richmond *State Journal*, a radical newspaper of decided type, publishes a long article headed "The Ninth Year of the War," the purport of which is that the war is not yet over. If the radicals are allowed to have their way, the war *never will* be over, and if they were to remain in power for half a century yet, those who are living at that day, will be apt to hear them talk of the "Fifty-ninth year of the war."

The President says that he will not call an extra session of Congress, "unless the hostilities in Europe render it necessary." The trouble between the crowned heads of the old world is not apt to make it necessary, if our diplomatic agents are duly instructed to mind their own business, and keep their meddlesome fingers out of the fire. We have a lingering suspicion that our government would not be averse to a chance to take a hand in affairs across the sea.

Our exchanges, during the past week, have been devoted almost exclusively to political matters, and, consequently, they contained very little to interest our readers, now that the election is over. We presume matters will become more settled now; war-paint will be washed off, tomahawks laid aside, and reason resume its sway over the minds, not only of the people, but of the political leaders who have sought to stir up the passions of their followers, and, in their madness, trampled upon some of the dearest rights that freemen possess.

The new expedition to the North Pole will soon start, the President having appointed one Capt. C. F. Hall as its commander. What good these successive expeditions to the North Pole accomplish, except to give employment to a parcel of adventurers, we cannot divine. They cost the country hundreds of thousands of dollars which ought to be applied to more practical purposes, especially at a time like this, when the government is heavily in debt, and the people are groaning under the taxes they are compelled to pay. There have been we do not know how many expeditions to the North Pole already, and nothing has resulted from them except the freezing to death of a great many adventurous men, and the establishment of the fact, already known, that there is plenty of cold weather and ice up in that neighborhood.

His Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, has been proclaimed infallible by the Ecumenical Council at Rome, and hereafter all Popes are infallible—provided there be any more. It is predicted that the adoption and promulgation of this dogma will hasten the dissolution of the Romish hierarchy, and tend to the speedy downfall of the temporal power of the Papacy. Already do we hear rumors from Europe of the approaching withdrawal of entire communities from the Roman church, and, the breach once made, it will, like the Reformation of the 16th century, widen with inconceivable rapidity. It would not surprise us if the present Pope should be the last who will ever occupy the Vatican.

The condition, financially, politically and socially, of St. Domingo—that island which President Grant is so anxious to purchase—is most deplorable. The paper money issued by the government is worth about one dollar in gold for every five hundred in paper. There is no law in the island, or, at least, no laws are obeyed. Besides all this, another revolution is imminent, and we may confidently look for another instalment of atrocity and bloodshed. For over seventy or eighty years this island, or the greater portion of it, has been under the absolute control of the colored race, and this is what they have brought it to.

The British government has despatched a war ship to bring home to England, the Crown Princess of Prussia. Queen Victoria's maternal feelings towards her eldest born fill her with apprehensions. She cannot forget that some sixty odd years ago the first Napoleon riddled Prussia like a seive, and put the royal family to a mint of trouble. There is no knowing what the third Napoleon will do.

The Habeas Corpus.

The following scrap of history which we take from the Journal of Henry Laurens, may be of some interest at this time, when one of the most inestimable privileges we possess as freemen has been rudely ignored by the Governor of this State and his myrmidons. Henry Laurens was at one time President of the Continental Congress. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way thither he was captured by the British, carried to London, and imprisoned in the Tower. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on *habeas corpus*, and released. After his release he had a conversation with Lord Shelburne regarding the separation of the colonies from the mother country, when his Lordship remarked:

"I am sorry for your people."

"Why so?" asked Laurens.

"They will lose the *habeas corpus*," was the reply.

"Lose the *habeas corpus!*" exclaimed Laurens,

"Yes," said Lord Shelburne, "we purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the English people its value; and it is so ingrained in their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will dare to trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first internal feud that you have, the majority will trample upon it, and so will go your liberty!"

Such was the language of the English statesman to one of the patriots of the American revolution, uttered nearly ninety years ago. And it was prophetic! The *habeas corpus* has been trampled upon here in North Carolina; a political judiciary temporizes with an usurping Executive, while the people look on carelessly, wondering where it all will end. Not knowing how to appreciate the *habeas corpus*, our countrymen overlook or defend its invasions, and precedent will follow precedent until we lose it altogether. *Then* comes despotism.

We learn from the Internal Revenue Record of 23rd ult., that the Department has issued a circular letter, stating that for some time past evidence has been accumulating of constant and increasing illegal trade in manufactured tobacco in the rural districts of the South and West, and largely through the instrumentality of peddlers and small manufacturers, who, it is alleged, sell the tobacco at prices which preclude the idea of the payment of all the taxes due thereon. These tobaccos are put upon the market by using, first, counterfeit stamps; second, by the use of genuine stamps which are removed from packages which have been emptied; and third, by the getting up of empty stamped packages, or the stamped portions thereof and using them a second time. The Commissioner, therefore, has called upon all local revenue officers to use the utmost vigilance and energy to break up this illegal business, recommending them particularly to keep a close watch over tobacco peddlers; to examine their stocks as often as they are found travelling through the country selling tobacco; to compel them to destroy the stamped portion of every box as soon as emptied, and on their refusal to institute proceedings for fines and penalties. Several other remedies to prevent violations of the law in this respect are recited, and tobacco peddlers are urged to be on their guard.

Should the war in Europe finally draw all the great powers into its bloody vortex, as there is every probability that it will do, our own country will be, financially and materially, a gainer. It is not a pleasant thing to be making calculations of future profit out of the calamities and crimes of others, but we cannot shut our eyes to self-evident facts. It is not to be denied that during our own unfortunate contest of four years, Europe held aloof from the fray, and waxed rich from our misfortunes. Now, perhaps, the tables will be turned, and the great natural law of compensation prevail. There is an idea extant that, owing to the paralysis of the manufacturing interests of Europe which will follow a continental war, cotton will decline in price. It may be so for a few months, but after that the value of this great staple will be as high as at any previous period. As a cotemporary wisely remarks, "peasants when converted into soldiers, become eminently destructive of tents, trousers and blouses. The South must supply the material for clothing, and Europe food for powder. We gain money, the Europeans acquire fame. The South, by this terrible war now waging, provided it last long enough, will become the richest country on the globe." Even our breadstuffs will command a good price, for soldiers must be fed as well as clothed; and we notice a paragraph going the rounds of the press, to the effect that an American vessel, the first in four years, has just been chartered at Boston to load with flour and other produce for London. The far-sighted merchants across the ocean are beginning to lay up provisions for the day of trouble, and, as they have the gold to pay for it, our people will be very willing to feed them.

Misplaced Sympathy.

The ever restless radicals at the North, appreciating the auspicious fact that they have lost ground during the past year, now take advantage of the existing difficulties in Europe to make a grand bid for the vote of our adopted German citizens by appealing to that deathless affection for the Fatherland which wells up in every true German bosom.

At a special meeting of the Republican General Committee, held in New York on the 21st ult., resolutions were adopted espousing the cause of Prussia, and avowing detestation for France. This cold-blooded attempt to embroil the United States with France and the powers which may sustain her in her present attitude, deserves the severest reprobation of every peace-loving citizen; but there are thousands at the North who hail it as a sure sign of fresh convulsions in the near distance, and who are already making their calculations for contracts and plunder. Following the declarations of the Republican leaders, immense meetings have been held in the Northern cities expressing sympathy with the House of Hohenzollern and antipathy to that of Bonaparte.

Now, when it is remembered that King William of Prussia is, of all the European sovereigns, the most absolute in his ideas, and the greatest stickler for the almost exploded doctrine of "divine right", and that he now wages war against France, not in the interests of humanity and popular freedom, but simply to strengthen his own dynasty at the expense of his neighbors, we cannot exactly see where our sympathy ought to come in. Napoleon, too, although not a believer in the "divine right," but the incarnation of the new-fangled idea of an imperial democracy, is also fighting to sustain himself in the role he assumed as the arbiter of Europe, and cares nothing for the blood that may be shed, or the treasure that may be expended in support of his pretensions. It is a contest of sceptre against sceptre, and this being the case we have no sympathy to throw away upon either of the throned assassins. Like Mercutio, we are rather disposed to say, "a plague o' both your houses," and were every scion of both plunged into the bottom of the sea, the world might be better off for it.

It is not surprising, however, that the radical leaders at the North have undertaken to bolster up the cause of the Prussian king, for in the State of New York alone, as we learn from the *Courier des Etats-Unis*, the German element forms an important part of the population, while the French are only an imperceptible minority—15,000 of the latter against 250,000 of the former. The two classes are not of the same political value to the radical party, and, if one of the two must be sacrificed, it must, of course, be the less important. Were these figures the other way, we would see the radical leaders hurrahing just as loudly for France, and for the "nephew of my uncle."

The action of the Republican General Committee, and the meetings that have sprung from it, are calculated to do us much harm in the old world, and may yet lead to grave complications. We sincerely trust that our Government will be cautious, and not drift into collision with any of the European powers. The spirit of radicalism is essentially turbulent, and feeds itself upon strife, but the great heart of our people throbs for peace—a lasting peace, so that we may have time to build up our waste places, and heal the wounds occasioned by our own unfortunate dissensions.

Judge Pearson has managed to get himself into hot water with the respectable portion of the community, by his recent decision upon the *habeas corpus*, and many who have heretofore been lenient towards his political heresies, now find their tongues suddenly unloosened, and in a manner no wise complimentary to his Judgeship. Even the Charlotte *Democrat*, a paper that seldom gets above a plain level, so moderate are its views, loses all patience and says:

"The opinion of Judge Pearson is a wishy-washy production wanting in firmness and decision, and well calculated to bring the Judiciary into ridicule and cause the people to lose faith and confidence in their Judges. We believe that Judge Pearson and Gov. Holden had a private understanding before the opinion was delivered, and that the opinion was the result of mutual agreement.

While Gov. Holden is censured for calling out the militia and arresting citizens by military force, let a double measure of censure be meted out to Judge Pearson for delivering an opinion that really justifies the Governor and refuses to order and enforce a remedy for illegal arrests. With Judge Pearson's decision before him, we are not surprised that Gov. Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners to the civil authority. Gov. Holden wanted a justification of his conduct, and he got it in the opinion of Judge Pearson, though mystified and covered up with many words and specious reasoning."

Were this merely a political matter we would have dropped it with the election; but there is that involved in it which touches the most sacred rights of the citizen, and the end is not yet.

Gov. Holden offers a reward of three hundred dollars for the capture of Allen Carter, charged with having committed murder in Stanley county.

THE ELECTION.

GOOD NEWS FROM YADKIN.—A friend informs us that as far as heard from (five precincts) the Conservative majority is from 125 to 150. Mr. Cowles probably elected.

In Davidson it is reported that Leach has gained between seven and eight hundred votes.

In this County as we go to press we have no full returns, but enough is known to show that the Conservatives have gained from 350 to 400.

☞ After the foregoing was in type, and on the eve of going to press, we learn that the returns are all in, and that Mr. Nissen's majority is 28.

Mr. Lash's majority in 1868, was 509—a gain of nearly 500 votes for the Conservatives. There are rumors of illegal votes.

In Alamance it is said but few Conservatives went to the polls.

Agricultural.

The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, for July, has been received. From it we learn that the condition of the wheat crop in North Carolina is only one per cent. above an average. In twelve States the wheat is above an average, in two an average is indicated, while in nineteen States it falls below an average, in some instances as low as thirty and thirty-five per cent., as in the case of Maryland and Delaware.

The great wheat-growing districts all show a reduction in condition, rendering it certain that the crop of this year will be materially less than that of 1869. Although future reports may change the ultimate estimate, still an average falling off of thirteen per cent., and the diminution in breadth of about six per cent., would make the present estimate about 210,000,000 bushels, the decrease being at least 48,000,000.

The increase in the breadth of corn is greater than the decrease in average of wheat. The prospects are for a fine crop all over the country, though in some parts of the Carolinas wet weather has affected its appearance, and prevented its cultivation and the destruction of grass and weeds.

The increase of acreage in cotton, as indicated by the returns, averages twelve per cent., and aggregates nearly a million of acres. It is almost literally true that the Southern planters have devoted all their energies to cotton. North Carolina had a surplus of rain in June, which in some places occasioned injury, especially in the counties of Martin, Carteret, Edgecombe, Hertford, Beaufort, Green, Rowan, and Mecklenburg.

The appearance of the tobacco crop is superior in Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

The prospect for apples is unusually good, but peaches are less abundant. The latter were destroyed by frost in March throughout all the Gulf States.

The radicals are already getting up a national bribery and corruption fund for use in the approaching fall elections; and we notice that Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Representatives Ketcham of New York and Platt of Virginia have issued a circular to the various officials and employees of the different departments, assessing them in sums according to their salaries. Even laborers are called upon to pay the pitiful assessment of one dollar, while high officials are bled to the time of from $100 to $500. We were under the impression that Congress had passed a law prohibiting this thing,—we are positive that some such bill was before Congress—but if it was passed, it is evident that the radical leaders mind it no more than waste paper.

Late dispatches from Paris state that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ollivier, has announced that in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Italy and France, and in pursuance of treaties entered into some time since, the French troops will be recalled from Rome. This unexpected announcement has seriously alarmed the Pope, who has for the past twenty years, been sustained upon his temperal throne by French bayonets. The withdrawal of Napoleon's support from His Holiness, will leave Italy free to carry out her projects of Roman annexation, which is one of the dearest hopes of the friends of Italian unity.

A despatch from Washington city says that neither France nor Prussia will be allowed to purchase vessels or war supplies in this country. We don't exactly see how our government is going to help it, especially as "there is money in it." We would like to know, if, during our war, both North and South did not purchase vessels and war supplies largely from the European countries?

During a radical meeting in New Hanover on Friday last, one colored man struck another a heavy blow upon the head with a pine-knot, and then stabbed him with a pocket-knife. The victim is in a critical condition.

The good people of Wilson are indulging in ice at 7 to 8 cents per pound. It costs something to keep cool down there.

It is reported that some of the leading radicals, alarmed at the popular indignation evoked by the Governor's recent high handed measures, are endeavoring to exculpate themselves from all complicity in the matter, and evince a disposition to leave His Excellency in the lurch. If they do so, they will be guilty of additional meanness. They have stuck to the Governor thus far, and are, in honor, bound to see him through. If the Governor is guilty, they are equally so, and no turning of their coats at this late hour will save them from the fate they deserve.

It seems strange that our adopted German and French citizens throughout the North and West should be so enthusiastic over the prospects of their respective nationalities, when it is so well known that both classes emigrated to this country to escape opression at home. Perhaps it is a safe thing to hurrah for either France or Germany, so long as there is no fear of being grabbed up by conscripting officers, and clapped into the army. Besides, it gives vent to a great deal of harmless gas!

The revolution—if it can be dignified by that name—in Cuba, is nearly ended; although the mountains are still filled with predatory bands who claim to fight under the patriot flag. Assassination is still the order of the day, and both sides are shedding blood as unconcernedly as if they were killing mosquitoes. Glorious times in Cuba.

The battle is now over, but the smoke is so dense that we can hardly see the killed and wounded in our own immediate vicinity. By the time we issue our next paper we hope to have a clearer view of the field, and to be able to give a full list of the casualties.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Saarbruck, a town in the Rhein Provinces, on the frontiers of France, near Forbach, on the Railroad leading to Manheim, was captured by the French after only two hours fighting.

Berlin advices up to noon yesterday are silent regarding Saarbruck. Gladstone concluded some explanation in the House of Commons by saying that further remonstrance cannot be made. The course for England is to seek a safe opportunity for a renewal of the efforts in favor of peace.

PARIS, August 3.—Reports from headquarters received up to 1 o'clock this morning gives information of no change in the military situation.

BERLIN August 3.—The Prussian Government has summoned a levy *en masse* to defend the coasts.

LONDON, August 3.—The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbruck: The fortifications at this place, Saarbruck, were attacked by a column of French infantry yesterday evening and were repulsed.

Saarbruck was taken by the French this morning; loss light on both sides.

A rumor is in circulation here that the French stormed Weissenburg, a town in Paletenate.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for September is already on our table. It is a wonder to us how so excellent a periodical can be published at so low a price, and especially how it can go on improving, as it does; but the explanation, we suppose is in its vast circulation, which is the largest we believe in the United States. The principal engraving in this number is one of the most exquisit we have ever seen; it is called "Kathleen," and represents a beautiful high-spirited girl, the heroine of a charming novelet, begun in this number, "Kathleen's Love-Story." But the tales and romances of this magazine are always good; in fact the very best out. The double-size colored steel fashion-plate is superb; and, in addition, there are some fifty wood cuts of dresses, bonnets, collars, &c. &c. One of the most valuable articles is our "Every-Day Dresses," illustrated with engravings, showing how stylish and fashionable dresses may be made at home, and economically. "Peterson's" is the only magazine that gives these articles, and one appears every month. Every family ought to take this magazine. Terms, $2 per year, with liberal deductions to clubs. Published by CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

It would be hard to conceive of a better magazine than Demorest's for this month, with its latest Fashions, first-class Literature and high tone generally. It exceeds all our expectations, and excites our wonder that he should be able to furnish so much for so little money—his subscription price being only $3 per year, with valuable premium, worth from $2 to $10 to each subscriber. We suppose his being able to furnish such large premiums is attributable to his extensive circulation. Address

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
838 Broadway, New York.

Official advices from Fort Richardson Texas, represent that part of the State infected by Indians, who are armed with carbines, revolvers and rifles, and are well mounted. A fight took place in Baylor county, in which the whites lost two men, and the Indians fifteen.

A colored man named Noah Jackson was killed in Newbern on yesterday week while attempting to jump upon a railroad train when in motion.

Fruit Drying.

Mr. E. A. Vogler gives the following direction for drying fruit:

"As to the mode of drying apples and peaches. They are of course more saleable when dried *bright* in the sun; when peeled, should be sliced fine and the apples be well cored. Unpeeled apples will not sell at any price; unpeeled peaches sell best when cut only in half. The art in drying apples bright in color, is the simplest fact to slice them in the morning and put them into the sun at once, not allowing them to remain in bulk to become withered and brown in color. They should never be sliced in the evening and left to remain together over night, as they will never become bright when allowed to remain in that condition."

Homicide in Lynchburg—Col. E. C. Randolph Killed.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 20.—Col. E. C. Randolph, proprietor of the Piedmont Land Agency, a man of some prominence and large means, was shot dead to-day in a difficulty with Lewis Wimbish and John Wimbish, Jr., the last named receiving a slight wound in the head.

Some months ago Randolph sold to a man named Moe, of New Jersey, the valuable Green Hill farm, on Staunton river, belonging to Col. John Wimbish, Sr., for securities nominally worth $60,000. These securities are said to have proved worthless. Col. Wimbish was attempting to recover the farm, claiming that the transfer was a fraudulent transaction. The immediate cause of the shooting was an insulting letter from Randolph to young John Wimbish in regard to the controversy.—Randolph was killed in his office, receiving five wounds. The Wimbishes have been arrested.

The Heat on Horse Flesh—Mortality among the Car Horses—Sunstrokes.

The effect of the intense heat was more severe upon stage and car horses yesterday than on any previous day of the unduly protracted heated term. The poor brutes, compelled to perform their allotted tasks with but little of compassion manifested for them by their drivers, were constantly giving out and falling exhausted. On the car lines special relays of extra teams were kept at convenient points along the routes, and it was an exceptional case during the middle of the day when a team was able to travel the entire route. At the depots the veterinary surgeons had a busy time, but with their best efforts the companies lost many horses. All hands were kept on constant duty endeavoring to keep the stock alive, but with all it was impossible on many of the lines to keep the full number of cars running, and none of them made time. Upwards of a hundred horses were killed during the day by sunstroke.

Sixteen persons died of sunstroke in New York yesterday, and fifty-one persons were prostrated by heat.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The German Mails.

Jos. H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, by order of the Postmaster General, has issued a notice to Postmasters and the public as follows: "The direct lines of German steamers heretofore plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg, respectfully, have suspended their trips to those ports in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war. The reduced rates of postage chargeable under the existing postal convention with North Germany on letters and other correspondence for the North German Union and countries beyond, forwarded by the direct route, are for the present inoperative.—All correspondence for North Germany will, consequently, until direct steamship service is resumed, be forwarded by closed mail *via* England, subject to the rates of international postage established for that route of transmission, viz: For letters 10 cents per each half ounce, or under, prepayment optional; for newspapers 4 cents per each four ounces, or fraction thereof, pre-payment compulsory; for books, packets and patterns, or samples of merchandize 8 cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof, pre-payment compulsory.—Letters insufficiently paid at the above rates will be charged, on delivery, with the postage for unpaid letters, after a deduction of the amount pre-paid."

THE CONSTANTINOPLE FIRE.—The New York *Tribune* says that the most graphic accounts of the great fire at Constantinople fail to convey an idea of its destructiveness. More than 7,000 houses were destroyed, and property to the value of $40,000,000 was sacrificed. More than one thousand dead bodies have been recovered, and there are still 1,400 missing persons unaccounted for. Seven fire companies, engines and men, perished in the flames they endeavored to subdue. The horrible incidents are too numerous to detail.—Strangest of all is the fact that the fire thus destructive raged but a few hours, and spread with such rapidity that buildings were swept away in an instant, and with an explosion like that of a cannon. Such awfully destructive fires are, fortunately, hardly possible in American cities, with their broad avenues, brick buildings and superior fire engines.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—The French Minister of Agriculture, M. Louvets, in answer to a question, informed the Corps Legislatif that notwithstanding the drought in France, the government had satisfactory reports of the crops, and that no precaution or provision had been neglected to guard against famine. Louis Napoleon is a wise man in thus closely looking to the subsistence of his people.

Chief Justice Pearson has been appointed Code Commissioner in the place of V. C. Barringer, who resigned in order to accept an office that paid better. The Chief Justice gets a salary of $2,500 as Judge, and $2,500 as Code Commissioner—$5,000 in all.

A terrible storm passed over Mobile on Saturday last, unroofing houses, tearing up trees, flooding stores with water, and sinking four steamboats in the docks. The dry dock was forced from its moorings, and driven eight miles up the river. Total damage estimated at $200,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

The fact that the census-taker has commenced his rounds has prompted some journalist to bring out a couple of verses from Saxe's funny sketch, which read:

Got any children? the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her Saxon curls,
And civilly answered, *Nein.*

Husband, of course? the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her Saxon curls,
And civilly answered, *Nein.*

Accounts reach us from all sections of the country of the excessive heat of the weather, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 96° in the shade, according to locality.

An alligator, six feet long, was captured at Wilmington on last Friday by a party of gentlemen. His alligatorship was fishing for catfish at the time, and had just caught a very large one when first seen.

Willie Dill, aged fourteen, son of Mr. G. W. Dill of Beaufort, was drowned near that place on the 27th ult.

While the Sheriff of New Hanover was out collecting taxes last week, a thunder storm came up, and he took refuge under a huge tree. Being advised to leave that dangerous locality, he did so, and hardly had he done so, before the tree was struck by lightning and shivered into fragments.

They have burglars in Wilmington who refrain from touching anything in the houses they enter, except the eatables in the pantry. A hungry set down there.

On the night of the 22nd ult., Prof. Oscar Rudolph, leader of the Wilson Brass Band, fell from the top of King's Hotel at Beaufort, and was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, who recently visited Washington city to try to induce the President to put a stop to Gov. Holden's arbitrary movements in this State, has returned home without having succeeded. The President treated the brave old man with rude coolness, and would not interfere.

The Washington (N. C.) *Intelligencer* says that the mosquitoes are more than usually plenty and bloodthirsty in that section, and their bite is killing the cattle.

Raleigh, and several other *villages* in our State, have determined to procure ice-machines, and make their own ice in future. It can be made by one of these new machines much more cheaply than it can be gathered and housed.

New sweet potatoes are selling in Raleigh at one dollar and twenty cents per peck.

A few days since, Collector I. J. Young, of the 4th District, seized the tobacco factories of W. P. Roberts, at Kimp of Reeds, and W. T. Sanford at Franklinton. No particulars given.

The work on the main building of the Penitentiary at Raleigh has been commenced. The corner stone was laid on last Saturday.

It is said that the army worm has appeared in Craven and Carteret counties.

MARRIED,

At the residence of T. F. Mathews in Yadkin county, N. C., on the 14th inst., by Thomas F. Mathews, Esq., Mr. JOHN HALL of Yadkin, aged 74 years and 3 months, to Mrs. MARY MARION of Surry, aged over 60 years. May they live a long and happy life.

DIED,

In this place, on the 5th inst., Mrs. ANNA JOHANNA VOGLER, relict of Christopher Vogler, aged 95 years, 7 months and 24 days.

In this place, on the 2d inst., Mrs. SOLOME MICKEY, consort of Mr. Solomon Mickey, aged 71 years, 5 months and 5 days.

In this place, on Tuesday last, Mr. GEORGE BELO, aged 22 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Near Danbury in Stokes county, at the residence of her father, Mr. James Davis, on the 20th ult., Mrs. SARAH L. ESTES, wife of William A. Estes, aged 32 years.

Near Garden Valley Mills, Iredell county, on the 6th ult., Miss MARY ANN LINK, daughter of Jacob and Mary M. Link, aged 43 years.

Near Hopewell Church, in this county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. MARY ANN ROTHROCK, relict of the late Jacob Rothrock and daughter of Geo. Pope, in the 35th year of her age.

In this place, on the 1st inst., EDWARD BENNETT, aged about 34 years.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the Rough and Ready Fire Company on the 4th of August the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An All-Wise Providence has been pleased to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved companion, GEORGE BELO, who died at his mother's residence on the 2d day of August 1870,

Resolved, That in the death of our associate, while we feel that each of us has lost a warm and true friend, there has been removed from our Society one who was ever ready and ever willing to exert himself in the cause of his usefulness.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the afflicting yet righteous decree of our Creator, we deeply mourn the loss of our loved companion, and do most feelingly sympathize with the sorrowful and bereaved family, and would remind them that he has only gone before us, far beyond the twilight judgments of this world, high above its mists and obscurities, leaving to us in death as in life his memory and example, to whose memory we will weave garlands of love to bloom in undying verdure.

Resolved, That the death of our beloved companion is a solemn warning, calling upon us, while in life and health, to prepare for that change which must come to all men.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Society, and a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased, also a copy to the *Peoples Press* for publication.

Resolved, That the members of this Society attend a silent parade on next Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. in respect for our deceased companion,

JOHN N. WHARTON,
L. E. BUTNER,
R. A. WOMMACK. } COMMITTEE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Frogs are sold by the thousand in the principal cities of France, where they form a choice article of food. A thousand frogs will bring between $2 and $3.

Benjamin Nathan, son-in-law of Judge Cardozo, was murdered in his room in New York city on yesterday night week, and a large quantity of jewelry stolen from the safe. The head of the victim was beaten to a jelly with a carpenter's tool known as a "dog." Servants in the adjoining room heard nothing of the tragedy until next morning.

A despatch from Windsor, Vermont, says that Gen. O'Neill and Col. Brown, the leaders of the Fenians in their recent attack upon Canada, have pleaded guilty to a violation of the neutrality laws, and were committed to await the sentence of the Court.

The Pope having been declared infallible, it is rumored that the Catholics of Austria will secede from the Romish Church and embrace Protestantism, unless the infallibility dogma is materially modified.

The election troubles of Richmond, Va., are not yet over. Judge Guigon has decided that the municipal offices are vacant, and the Court will appoint officers ad interim, until a new election in November next.

Moses H. Bentley, the colored messenger of the Georgia House of Representatives, shot and instantly killed Malcolm Claiborne, a colored Representative from Burke county in that State, at Atlanta, on the 25th ult. The assassin was expelled from his position, and then arrested.

The Agricultural Fair at Wythoville, Va., commences on the 4th of October; that at Lynchburg, on the 11th of October, or one week later.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has left this country for Europe, whither he has gone to bring home his wife and family. He has for some time past been quietly located at Memphis, Tennessee, acting as President of a Life Insurance Company.

A new Southern Methodist Conference was organized at Jacksonville, Illinois, during the late session of the Springfield District Conference. Thus surely and widely is Southern Methodism planting itself in the Western States.

A youth named Rhodie, living near Campbell Court House, Va., was bitten by a snake a few days ago, and died the following day in great agony. Every possible remedy was tried to neutralize the poison, but in vain.

Mr. Hillery G. Mosely, of Charlotte county, Va., assisted by his little daughter, was drawing some kerosene from a large can, on Saturday evening last, when the candle was placed too near the faucet, and, the fluid, igniting, exploded the can, killing Mr. Mosely, and badly burning his little daughter.

Chief Justice Chase and daughter, together with Gen. John C. Breckinridge, have arrived in company together, at Minnicapolis and propose spending a few weeks there. The busybodies are wondering what this means.

The Chief of police at Memphis, Tenn., received a despatch on Monday last stating that two hundred negroes were marching on Grand Junction to release some prisoners confined in the jail at that place, and demanding assistance.

Dr. W. T. Baytte, a prominent citizen of Augusta, Ga., fell dead at the dinner table of the Purcell House in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday last. Heart disease.

A beggar recently died in Paris, and, upon ripping open the mattrass upon which he lay, thirty thousand francs in gold were found, equal to six thousand dollars.

One of the radical members of Congress from Tennessee, R. R. Butler, already damaged by cadetship sales, is in trouble again about pension frauds. Butler is getting to be an odorous name.

The celebrated French General Changarnier, who was first imprisoned and afterwards banished by Napoleon, has since become reconciled to the Emperor, and has been made a Duke and Marshal of France. He commands a corps in the French army.

A wealthy Californian can ride twenty-seven miles in a straight line on his own lands. Wonder how much tax he pays.

The number of Chinese in the United States at the close of last year is estimated at ninety thousand.

The Mohammedans in the neighborhood of Damascus are said to be embracing Christianity in large numbers.

The relics of Charles Dickens have been sold at auction, and realized over fifty thousand dollars. An old stuffed raven brought six hundred dollars.

Smythe county, Va., produces a girl four years old, with her entire body covered with hair an inch long. She is to be exhibited in Lynchburg.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., August 1st, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Susan E. Brown, Mrs. Phebe J. Dillard, Mrs. Benjamin Hampton, Miss Lew Hepler, Mrs. Mollie M. Miller, Mrs. James M. Nixon, Mrs. Sarah Osmint, Miss Annie K. Thomas, Miss Delphina Whiteheart.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

James H. Conrad, Rev. J. S. Dunn, Edwin Dull, A. B. Garrett, John Hines, H. H. Holder, John Hicks, James A. Lowery, Messrs. Phifer & Cannon, Sandy Rominger, Jesse Reid, Ancer Smith, Pinkney Tally, Abraham Teague, Jacob Wilson, W. R. Willard, Abner Walker, Dr. C. J. Watkins, Yancy York.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

The War in Europe.

The Combatants Facing Each Other.

Blood Already Shed, and a Great Battle Imminent.

The great Franco-Prussian war, which has already brought a million and a half of soldiers into the field, embraces everything of interest which we receive from Europe. We glean from the mass of despatches which fill our Northern exchanges, those which will be of most interest to our readers.

JULY 25.—First skirmish of the war. Prussians repulsed at Korlin, leaving two dead on the field. French reconnoitering on Prussian soil.

JULY 26.—French gunboats to operate on the Rhine and other rivers in Prussia are being transported in sections, overland from Marseilles.

Napoleon stipulates to adhere to the Geneva Conference, in order to mitigate the horrors of the war. Prussia has not responded to the stipulation.

The *Journal Official* reports the repulse of the Prussian reconnoitering force near Blank, twenty-six miles north-west of Strasborg. One Bavarian officer killed and two captured.

The French fleets are passing towards the Prussian coast, and an attack upon Kiel is expected.

JULY 27.—The French Emperor has given orders to treat all prisoners of war with the utmost humanity. He leaves tonight with the Prince Imperial, to assume command of the army.

King William, of Prussia, has taken the field in person, and will command the Prussian army.

The Empress Eugenie has been proclaimed Regent of France during Napoleon's absence.

All the country on both sides of the Rhine, has been declared in a state of siege. Crops and vineyards are being destroyed by both armies.

Austria and Italy are quietly arming. The English journals are loudly calling upon the British government to prepare for the contingency of war. Turkey has called out 300,000 men to preserve the integrity of the empire against the designs of Russia.

JULY 28.—Prussia complains that England furnishes arms and coal to the French.

The Emperor in a letter to the National Guard, says: "Dear General, I desire you to express, on my part, to the Guard National, of Paris, how much I count on its patriotism and devotion when I am about to set out for the army. I have to testify to the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris and to contribute to the security of the regency of the Empress.

The *Journal Official* contains a correspondence from St. Petersburg. Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Prussia wishes to make a Prussian lake of the Baltic, and threatens the independence of half of Gormany.

Russia has increased her army in Poland to 200,000 men, in easy striking distance of the Prussian frontier.

Napoleons force on the Rhenish frontier is 800,000 men.

Prussia accepts the Paris declaration exempting the merchant vessels of an enemy from seizure, provided they carry nothing contraband of war.

JULY 39.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the army on assuming command in person:

"Soldiers—I come to take my place at your head to defend the honor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed powers of the European countries, but other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor, it will be the same to-day.—The war which now commences, will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses, but nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico. You will prove once more, what the French army is able to accomplish. Animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline and influenced by a love of your country, that whatever road we may take across our frontiers, we will find upon it the glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with confident prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty and the God of battles will be with us. (Signed,) NAPOLEON.

General Headquarters at Metz, July 28, 1870.

The Prussians have four hundred thousand soldiers between Treves and Menzig, and upwards of four hundred thousand between the scene of operations and Berlin.

The people of the Danubian principalities, instigated by Russia, are preparing to strike for independence; hence the vast preparations of the Turkish Sultan.

JULY 30.—A skirmish took place at Saarbach on yesterday between the advanced posts in which the Prussians were successful. The French were compelled to retire with the loss of a few men.

A dispatch from Berlin says: A bitter feeling against England seems to pervade all classes.

The French cavalry had crossed the frontier at Perl yesterday but retired without action.

Every able-bodied man between 20 and 30 years of age is now in the ranks.

Immense meetings are being held in Ireland in favor of the French, but the police disperse them.

Spain preserves her neutrality for the present.

JULY 31.—The French troops are leaving Rome for home.

Sweden is arming, and will co-operate with Denmark whose army is already upon a war footing. Both government favor France. The despatch says that if France had permitted Prussia to accomplish her schemes, neither Sweden nor Denmark would have been free to-day.

The Archduke Albert, a strong friend of France, has been announced as Supreme Commander of the Austrian army.

AUG. 1.—It is reported that England will occupy Antwerp with her troops, and sustain the independence of Belgium.

The French lost twenty and the Prussions eight at the affair of Saarbuch.

A dispatch from Berlin says: The King went to the front last evening. The Queen left him at the cars. The people are enthusiastic. Fifteen loaded ships have been moved in the Elbe below Hamburg, and are ready to be sunk upon the approach of the French fleet.

A dispatch from London indicates the increasing war feeling among the English people. It says: It is certain England will take action to defend Belgium. The *Times* says Gladstone's speech at the Mayor's dinner proves that he recognizes WAR, and is ready to meet it.

The Prussians have mined the banks of the Rhine.

The feeling throughout North Germany is intense, and the people are rallying to the Prussian cause by thousands.

A dispatch from Paris states that in addition to the revival of the passport system, applicable to all persons who are subjects, states that while fighting is going on in France, must have a special permission from the Minister of the Interior to enter, leave or travel through France. French citizens found in Baden are conducted to the frontier in chains and compelled to pay for places wherein they are locked up to save them from violence by the people. The *Libertie* says Belgium's occupation by the English would unsettle Belgium, wound France and probably draw Austria and Russia into war. Belgium's army of observation occupies the line and between France and Aix La Chappelle.

The opposing forces are rapidly concentrating and getting into position for a bloody struggle. It is thought that, whatever may be the result of the first great battle, it will be the signal for other nations to plunge into the contest on one side or the other.

The Prussian and French Arms.

THE NEEDLE GUN.

The Prussian needle gun is the invention of Mr. Dreyse, a manufacturer of arms at Sommerda, who spent over thirty years in trying to construct a perfect breech-loading rifle. The cartridge is inserted at the rear, and the ignition is produced by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to the cartridge. The barrel is 36. 00 inches long, and is rifled with four grooves down to the breech, where the chamber, or bed for the cartridge, is smooth and a little longer than the bore. The bed enlarges slightly to the rear so as to admit the cartridge freely, and the lower part of the bore for a distance of 6. 17 inches is enlarged so that the ball is gradually compressed into the grooves. The rear of the barrel is conical, and is called the mouth-piece. Over this part there is a six-sided cylinder, which holds all the mechanism of the piece. The air-chamber, next to the cylinder, has the needle pipe screwed into its breech.

The ball is sperio-conical. The charge of powder is 56 grains. The weight of the Prussian needle-gun is 10. 17 pounds to 11. 3 pounds. The mechanism can be taken apart without screw-driver, vice, &c. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loop-holes, on horseback, &c. The objections to the Prussian needle-gun are the danger of a weakening of the spiral spring and the possibility that the needle may not be propelled with sufficient force to pierce the cartridge. On account of the ease and rapidity with which it is loaded, there is also danger of a waste of ammunition, as the soldier, in the heat of battle, will often fire his piece as fast as possible, even when he knows the firing has no effect. To make the best use of the needle-gun the soldier requires special training. The Prussian army is very well trained to its use, and in this respect has an advantage over the French, who have never been into a great battle with their Chassepot.

THE CHASSEPOT.

The fire-arm which has been adopted by the French army is the celebrated Chassepot rifle, which is probably the most efficient weapon ever put into the hands of an army of infantry. It resembles the Prussian needle-gun, but possesses several improvements. During the late war between Prussia and Austria the effect of the newly-invented needle-gun attracted the notice of all fighting nations; and the French, anticipating that they would sometime be called upon to punish Prussia for her alleged arrogance and want of honor, immediately set to work to invent a weapon that should surpass the needle-gun in its power as an engine of war. The result was the invention by M. Chassepot, after long and careful study, having the Prussian gun to aid him and to improve upon. After the new rifle had been tested over and over again, the attention of the Emperor was invited to it, and it was not long before he was convinced of its superiority, and ordered its adoption in the army.

One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle-gun of Prussia, is that it is simpler, and instead of being tightly enclosed in the breech by a cylinder, it is almost fully exposed, and the employment of India rubber as an obturator. It is argued that the Prussian gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The French gun, as may be seen by the cut, is always open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleansed from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly discover any accident to his rifle.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 16–3m.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JENKINS & SKILES, Grocers and Confectioners.
SALEM, N. C., Aug. 5, 1870.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	16@18	Beeswax,	25@30
Lard,	18@20	Flour,	3 @3½
Beef,	6@12½	Meal,	3½
Veal,	6@ 8	*Grain.*	
Mutton,	7@ 9	Wheat,	1 20@1 30
Chickens, pair,	20@35	Corn,	1 15@1 20
Ducks,	30@40	Rye,	1 10@1 15
Butter,	20@00	Oats,	45@ 55
		Peas,	1 25@0 00

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 16@17 | Blackberries, 7@8
" unpitted, 2@ 3 | Apples, 5@7

REMARKS.—Eggs are in fair demand at 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.

There cannot be too much pains taken in the preparation of fruit for market, as consumers are growing more particular as to the quality of dried fruit, and we think that while a prime article will bring fair prices inferior ones will fall far below the prices of previous years.

Our quotations are for prime lots.

Peaches, we think will bring a good price, and farmers will do well to dry all they can and have them sliced and bright.

We would say to Butter makers to take as much pains as possible in putting it up and have it fresh and yellow; and if in Prints it will improve its sale 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Danville Tobacco Market.

July 30, 1870.

Lugs.—Common, 6 to 8, Good, 8 to 10, Fine, 10 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.

Leaf—Common, 8 to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fine, 15 to 20. Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 100.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Gold 13⅛; Tenn. ex-coupons 68½, new 68¾; Va. ex coupons 68, new 68½; La. old 77½ new 72; Ala. 8s 1.01, 5s 73; Ga. 6s 89, 7s 95; N. C. old 52, new 34½; S. C. old 92, new 82½.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 30.—Bacon, hog round 17 to 18. Flour $7 00 to $8 00. Wheat $1 25 to $1 30. Lard 18 to 20.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

Executor's Sale.

ON Thursday, August 25th, we will sell, on the premises, the following named property, belonging to the estate of John Nading deceased:

100 ACRES OF LAND;

One Horse, some Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; 1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 One-Horse Wagon; 1 One-Horse Carriage; and all the Farming Tools, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. And all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. N. BLUM,
ALEX. NADING, } *Executors.*
Forsyth county, N. C., Aug. 1870. 30-3t.

ZEVELEY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact evrything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Jan. 14, 1870

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

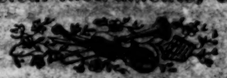
Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

Musical Instruments, &c.,



AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles
In great variety.

A FINE BAY HORSE, well broken and trained, and a very fast traveller.
Also a light EXPRESS WAGON, entirely new. R. A. WOMMACK, Agent.

FRESH TURNIP SEED,

Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk, Swedish or Ruta Baga, Seven Top,
AND CUCUMBER SEED.
ANOTHER LOT
SUGAR and COFFEE.
Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and
LAMP OIL,
FISH "CHEAP" AT
CROSLAND'S.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870.29-tf.

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court.*
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1869, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $359 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15, 28-6w

THE AMERICAN
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequent decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider, &c.*, and preserve them in good and wholesome condition, without the trouble or expense of air-tighting the jars or cans. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spears' Solution," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1. Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package; and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars and cork with an ordinary cork or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done. Fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. J. A. LINEBACK.

NEW STYLE
THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; les quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.
June 3, 1870. 21–3m.

Abbott's Creek
MALE AND FEMALE
INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

This school is situated at Teaguetown, Davidson county, N. C., on the stage line between Salem and High Point. It is a high and rolling country, noted for the salubrity of its climate.

A large and commodious brick building has recently been erected and the arrangements are such that students may board themselves, or be boarded in private families in the place.

Tuition will range from $1,25 to $4,00 per month, and Board from $8 to $9; $10 with washing and lights included.

Students wishing board may be accommodated by calling on J. M., M. D. and J. I. Raper, and others.

Instruction upon the Normal system will be thorough, preparing the student for any of the college classes or for the practical duties of life.

Music, Embroidering, &c., will be taught if desired.

The Fall session will open on the 25th of July, 1870.

Address the Principal at Abbott's Creek N. C. 28-tf.

Health.

A clear bright eye
That can pierce the sky
With the strength of an eagle's vision;
And a steady brain
That can bear the strain
And shock of the world's collision.

A well-knit frame,
With a ruddy flame,
Aglow, and the pulses leaping
With the measured time
Of a dulcet rhyme,
Their beautiful record keeping.

A rounded cheek,
Where the roses speak
Of a soil that is rich for thriving;
And a chest so grand
That the lungs expand
Exultant, without the striving.

A breath like morn,
With the crimson dawn
As fresh in its dewy sweetness;
A manner bright,
And a spirit light,
With joy at its full completeness.

O, give me these,
Nature's harmonies,
And keep all your golden treasures;
For what is wealth
To the boon of health,
And its sweet attendant pleasures!

A far Western marriage ceremony, thirty years before the Pacific Railroad had annihilated the 'Far West,' has been thus described to us:

Scene—Potato field.—The magistrate in his shirt-sleeves, busily plying the hoe. Enter two candidates for matrimony, who follow him closely along the row. The magistrate at first pays no attention to them.

'Be you the 'Squire?' the youth asks.

'Yes,' and the hoe rises and falls faster than ever.

'We want to be married!' the youth desperately exclaims.

'Well, shet up, till I get to the end of this row. I'm counting the hills.'

Thus admonished, the twain follow him anxiously along, hand in hand, until the end of the row is reached.

'Twenty-seven, twenty-eight. Now, stand up here!' and the 'Squire leans for the moment upon his hoe-handle.

'Do you (to the youth) solemnly swear, by thunder, to take this woman for your wife?' 'Yes.'

'Do you (to the girl) solemnly swear, by thunder, to take this man for your husband?' 'Yes.'

'Then, I swear, by thunder, you are man and wife.'

A Western lawyer, better known for his wit than his regularity of life, was at odds with a clergyman of the town in which he lived, who was in the habit of making personal attacks upon people from his pulpit. One Sunday, when somewhat top-heavy, he strolled into the clergyman's church, and leaned against a pillar, listening to his antagonist, who, seeing him, addressed him by name, and said, "I will bear witness against the sinner at the day of judgment."

"Friends," said the attorney, "I have practiced law for twenty years, and have always found the worst rascal the first to turn State's evidence."

Post Office Directory.
Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M., TO 2 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO. 24-tf.

$10 A DAY—Business enterely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. 24-tf.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 24-tf.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 24-tf.

No. 1 WhiteLead!

Alot of the celebrated pure
NASSAU WHITE LEAD
At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and is illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit-piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

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